

to *Columbella atrata*, Gld., and *C. lentiginosa*, Hinds, two Port-Jackson species.

*11. *LIOTIA GOWLLANDI*. (Plate LXXXIII. figs. 1 & 2.)

Shell solid, depressedly orbicular, white, obliquely rugose, interstices smooth; whorls 5, the last very large, grooved spirally at the periphery, also above and below it, giving the shell the appearance of having three granulated spiral ribs; suture depressed, smooth; apex acute, smooth; base rounded, ribbed; umbilicus moderately large, encircled by a spiral rib; aperture oblique, circular, lip continuous, white, thickened.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{4}$, min. 1, alt. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Percy Island, No. 2, north-east coast of Australia; found under stones (*coll. Brazier*).

This charming species approaches near to *Liotia speciosa*, Angas, from Port Jackson. I obtained six specimens during a stay of two hours only at the Percy Islands.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXXXIII.

- Figs. 1, 2. *Liotia gowllandi*, p. 672.
 3, 4. *Helix (Conulus) elleryi*, p. 668.
 5-7. *Cyclophorus (Ditropis) whitei*, p. 669.
 8-10. *Georissa multilirata*, p. 670.
 11, 12. *Columbella (Anachis) digglesii*, p. 671.
 13, 14. *Helix (Conulus) russelli*, p. 668.
 15, 16. *Columbella (Anachis) gowllandi*, p. 671.
 17, 18. *Columbella (Mitrella) russelli*, p. 671.
 19-21. *Diplommatina gowllandi*, p. 670.
 22, 23. *Pupa (Vertigo) macdonnelli*, p. 669.
 24-26. *Pupa (Vertigo) scotti*, p. 669.

2. Descriptions of three new Species of Homopterous Insects.

By A. G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

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Genus COSMOSCARTA, Stål.

COSMOSCARTA DISTANTI, n. sp.

Allied to *C. bivittata* and *C. feralis*, but in structure agreeing better with *C. xanthorhina*. Head and thorax black, rather dull; scutellum black, pitchy at the margins; abdomen above shining purplish black; body below black; legs piceous; tegmina black, becoming piceous towards apex, crossed by two orange bands, the inner one somewhat broad, crossing centre of clavus, and widest in the centre, the outer one only half as wide, widest and angulated in the middle externally; wings smoky brown. Length 18 millims.; exp. tegm. 49.

Hab. Penang (*Distant*). In coll. W. L. Distant.

The position of this species will be after *C. feralis*.

Genus TETTIGONIA, Fabricius.

TETTIGONIA ELVINA, n. sp.

Head, thorax, and scutellum above dull blue-black; abdomen purplish brown above; anal segments and sides orange; tegmina subhyaline; basal two thirds divided abruptly and longitudinally into two areas, the anterior one testaceous, terminating on costal margin in a crimson-edged triangular white spot, the posterior one chocolate-brown; an oblique brown stria from middle of costal margin to centre of limitation of the testaceous area; terminal third bright orange, its outer margin blackish, its inner margin whitish hyaline; a rounded black subapical spot, partially edged internally with white; a larger blackish spot at external angle, and a small dot on inner margin; wings pale brown; body below testaceous; face whitish. Length of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ millims.; exp. tegm. 17.

Hab. St. Paulo, Amazons (*Bates*). B.M.

Genus LEDROPSIS, White.

LEDROPSIS COCCINEA, n. sp.

Body above, tegmina, and veins of wings scarlet; ground of wings hyaline white; below bright stramineous, with the front and sides of cephalic process, the sides of thorax, and the upperside of the tibiæ and tarsi of legs scarlet. Length 10 millims.; exp. tegm. 14.

Hab. N. Australia. From Mr. Saunders's collection. B.M.
Form of *L. naso* of Walker.

3. Further Note on the Mechanism of the "Show-off" in Bustards. By A. H. GARROD, B.A., F.Z.S., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Prosector to the Society.

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It is the uncertainty with which my material comes to hand which must be my excuse for having so soon to present a further note on the "show-off" in the Bustards.

A young male specimen of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) has recently died in the Society's Gardens; and one or two observations which I was able to make on its gular arrangements have done much to clear up, in my mind, the difficulties connected with that somewhat involved subject. My previous communication on this point (*P. Z. S.* 1874, p. 471) contains a drawing of the œsophagus, trachea, and gular pouch of a Spanish specimen of *Otis tarda*, kindly given me by Lord Lilford. In the description appended to the woodcut it is remarked that the crop is peculiar, in that it springs from the posterior instead of the anterior wall of the œsophagus; and I may mention that it is further peculiar in not being quite median, as would have been expected.

I do not know the age of the young male bird above referred to, which I have recently examined. It seemed of nearly full size, had